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THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.
A National Convention of the Republican party
will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 24th
of June next, for the nomination of candidates to
be supported for President and Vice President at the
next election.
Republicans, and all who will co-operate with
them in supporting the nominee of the party, are
invited to choose two delegates from each
Congressional District, four at large from each
State, two from each Territory, and two from
the District of Columbia, to represent them in
the Convention.
J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
ROOMS OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
MILWAUKEE, February 12, 1880.
A State Convention of delegates representing
the Republican party of Wisconsin, and of all
who will co-operate with them in supporting the
nominees of the party, is hereby called to meet
at the Capitol in Madison, at twelve o'clock P. M.,
on Wednesday, May 5th, 1880, for the purpose of
placing in nomination an electoral ticket of ten
electors to be supported by the party at the next
Presidential election, and also to select twenty
delegates, (two from each Congressional District
and four from the State at large), to represent the
Republican party of Wisconsin in the National
Republican Convention, which is called to meet
at Chicago on the 24th of June, A. D. 1880, and
to transact such other business as may be deemed
necessary.
Each State and Assembly District is entitled
to one vote in the Convention.
R. H. BAKER, Chairman.
T. D. WEEKS, CHAS. LUDLO, J. H. PALMER,
J. H. KETTER, P. L. SPOONER, JR., J. H. WAGGONER,
E. BOWEN, J. R. BISHOP, L. F. FRIEST,
CHAS. LUDLO, G. W. CARTER, JAMES H. FOSTER,
L. B. SALE, HENRY COUSINS, F. W. HESLER,
S. W. HUNT, H. O. FANSHILL,
State Central Committee.

Whenever Jessie Raymond and Tommy
Hill visit the Senate, Ben Hill is not to be
found. He vacates just about the time
they reach the main door of the Senate.

The friends of Mr. Tilden deny that he
is sick or has any idea of withdrawing
from the Presidential canvass. He can't be
killed by any report that he is a phycia
or a political corpse.

Miss Neilson, the actress, is exceedingly
wise in investing her surplus earnings.
She is now worth \$350,000, and her annual
income from her engagements is about
\$75,000. Every dollar she earns is vested
in United States bonds.

Madison did a good thing on Tuesday by
electing Phil. L. Spooner, Jr., Mayor of
the city, over Judge Balzelli. Spooner is
of the Tomy Nalan kind, not much older
or larger, but worthy of all the hon-
ors the party can bestow upon him, for the
reason that he will wear them well.

The result of the election in Milwaukee
on Tuesday was a general surprise to
everybody. The Republican city ticket
was elected by over 3,300 majority, and it
is the first instance in which a Republican
administration has been elected in that city
since the party was organized. It is a vic-
tory that crowns the Republicans with
great honor, and terribly crushes the Dem-
ocrats. In the Common Council, the Re-
publicans have twenty-seven out of thirty-
nine members, and of the thirteen elected
on Tuesday, the Republicans carried
eleven. Milwaukee is fast becoming a
Republican stronghold, and will probably
remain so. The people there are becom-
ing tired of Democratic rule and Demo-
cratic politicians. The latter have cor-
rupted the city, and have disgraced the
offices which they held. A change was
needed, the people were alive to the im-
portance of a reform, and the work on
Tuesday is the practical result of their
effort to purify the administration of the
city.

The reports published yesterday that
Cadet Whittaker, at West Point, had been
severely beaten, one ear cut off and the
other slit, and had been bound hand and
foot in his room in the barracks, created a
lively sensation at the Point. It was first
supposed to have been the work of cadets
who were bitterly opposed to Whittaker
on account of his color, but since General
Schofield, commander at West Point, has
commenced the work of investigation,
there are strong circumstantial evidences
that Whittaker committed the outrage
upon himself for the purpose of avoiding
an examination. He was admitted to the
Military Academy four years ago,
and has not proved a bright scholar. He
has behaved himself well, has been quite
modest, but not sharp or very industrious.
More than a year ago he was examined
and found very deficient, and was put
back. He was examined again shortly,
and found deficient, and there were pro-
spects that he would not be graduated at
the coming June examination, and to save
himself from the humiliation of going
from the Academy without graduating, he
seized upon the idea of inflicting injuries
upon himself which he supposed would
give him another year's study in the
Academy. General Schofield has begun the
work of investigation in earnest, and he is
of the opinion that no member
of the corps of cadets committed the out-
rages. The white cadets treated Whit-
taker with great respect and kindness and
were not prejudiced against him on
account of color, but rather sympathized
with him because he was backward in his
studies. If the conjecture regarding Whit-
taker proves to be true, it is certainly a
remarkable case. The investigation is not
fully completed, but the supposition is
that enough will be drawn from the cadet
to justify the belief that he committed the
outrage himself to save himself from the
disgrace of failing in the examination.

The Legislature enacted a law last win-
ter relative to the promotion of good order

THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24 JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880. NUMBER 27

and repressing crime, which should be an
effective means of encouraging the con-
victs in the State prison to strictly obey
the rules of the institution, and in all
things to demean themselves well. This
law provides that a convict sentenced to
the prison for one year shall have one
month deducted from the sentence for
good behavior; if sentenced for two years,
three months; three years, two months;
and if for seven years, then six months
and three months. When the sentence ex-
ceeds seven years, for every year after the
seventh, if the conduct of the prisoner is
good, meeting with the requirements of
the act, he shall have six months for each
year, deducted from his sentence. This
law does not effect persons sentenced for
life; and in computing the demerit of
life for convicts now in the prison, the
warden shall allow them for the past only
so much good time as they have earned
under existing laws, but for the remainder
of their sentences they shall be allowed the
good time granted by the terms of the new
law. The act contains another provision
of importance to convicts. In addition to
the allowances now provided for discharg-
ed convicts, the warden of the prison is
authorized, at his discretion, to furnish
each convict at his discharge, transportation,
or means wherewith to procure
transportation, to any place in the
State where the convict may desire to go.
This law is a movement in the right direc-
tion. It shows there is a more humani-
tarian feeling existing toward those who
have been unfortunate enough to become
convicts. Of course some have become
convicts from choice, but many others
have yielded to temptation which was too
great to be borne. Under these circum-
stances it is better to take every possible
means to encourage industry and good be-
havior in the prison, and it is wiser to er-
r on the side of mercy than to be too harsh
and severe to those whom bad influences
have brought to degradation and to prison.
We are glad to note that there is
a healthy sentiment growing
in regard to the punishment of criminals.
The feeling is becoming quite general that
harsh punishment and severe treatment is
not the way to reform criminals, and that
the kinder the treatment and the more
generous the law affecting their prison
life the more will be accomplished in
raising the spirits and the hopes of the
convicts, and in inspiring them with a
determination to become reformed men.

THE CAUSE OF THE VICTORY.
It will not be difficult to explain the re-
sults of the election in this and other cities
on Tuesday last. The victories were sur-
prising ones, baffling the Democrats and
apparently disappointing the Republicans,--
out when we take into account the condi-
tion of public sentiment regarding the
record of the Democratic party, it almost
ceases to be a wonder that Milwaukee,
Madison, Janesville, and other cities
should have done so well for the Republi-
can ticket. The fact is the Democratic
party has not the confidence of the people.
It never had to any great extent, and its
condition is as bad now as at any time
during the past twenty years. It cannot
reform, because the leaders of the party
do not believe in reform. Its pur-
poses are bad, its conduct vicious and de-
moralizing, and its record a disgrace to our
political system. What the party is
actually, it is locally, to a great extent.
The same spirit we find among the Demo-
cratic members of our Legislatures,
and even of our Common Councils.
These are facts which any ordinary ob-
server of political events can readily un-
derstand; and any fair-minded man will
not judge that this criticism of the Demo-
cratic party, its leaders, its record, and its
purposes and aims, is too harsh. Some
of the organs of the Democratic
party have pronounced as severe
a judgment upon the party as any Republi-
can organ has, and this has been done
since the party has gone to quarreling and
the members have begun to tell the truth
about each other. This being the condi-
tion of the Democratic party, it is no
wonder it is meeting with defeat. Even
in municipal elections the people do not
forget the party's revolutionary tendencies,
its disloyal spirit, its leaning toward republi-
cans, and its willingness to wink at any
fraud and crime committed by the party,
and hence the result of the contest last
fall, and the elections this spring.
If the Democrats are crushed in spirit
over the prospects of the party, they must
further the responsibility. They go to
make up the party whose
aims are mischievous and revolutionary.
They have defended the
party in all its attempts to defy the law,
to commit crime, to perpetrate fraud, and
to throw the government into the hands
of the South, and now they are reaping
their reward. The public can not much
longer endure these things, and the indica-
tions are that there will be a complete
routing of the entire Democratic party this
year. They have lost all hope, and this is
one of the reasons why the party is wrang-
ling over the Presidential question, and
why the marvelous incapacity of the Demo-
crats in Congress is being denounced by
many who have heretofore supported the
Democratic party.

KILLED.
NEENAH, April 7--A young man named
John Copeland had his legs run over by
the cars Saturday, and died to-day from
the effects of his injuries. He was assist-
ant yardmaster of the Chicago and North-
western road, and was much respected in
Neenah.

RATHER SOLID.
DES MOINES, April 7--In twenty-two
counties reported up to this evening,
Blaine gets 203 delegates and Grant three.

WHITTAKER'S WORK.
Probability That the West
Point Cadet Performed the
Ear-Cutting Operation
Upon Himself.

His Reason Being Apprehension
That He Would Be Dropped
from the Academy.

If Placed on the Sick List He
Would Have an Excuse for
Deficiency in Scholar-
ship.

The Great National Bear Gar-
den at Washington Fully
Opened.

The Largest Exhibition of the
Season Among the Nation-
al Pets.

One Naughty Bear from Illinois
Gets Terribly Mad.

And Tried to Make a Fight Dur-
ing Yesterday's Exhibition.

The New Board of Managers of
the National Soldiers' Home.

All the Members of the Present
Board to Be Resigned.

The Connecticut Delegation to
the Republican National
Convention.

A Two Hundred Thousand Dol-
lar Fire at Dixon, Illinois.

Two Men Killed and Seven Others
Seriously Injured by Fall-
ing Walls.

Other Interesting State and Etc.,
Etc.

DIXON.
A Two Hundred Thousand Dollar
Fire--The Casualties.

Dixon, Ill., April 8--The upper story of
Thompson & Co's mill was discovered to
be on fire, at 1 o'clock a. m. to-day; and
the fire spread rapidly to all the exten-
sive manufacturing on the north side of
Main street and the race, including Beck-
er & Underwood's mill; Ellis & Co's
flax mill, and Baldwin's flour mill were all
destroyed.

The Amboy Fire Department arrived in
time to save Dement's Plow Factory. The
loss was two hundred thousand dollars. Wm.
Schreiner, a clerk in Hegert's drug store, and
Ezra Becker, were killed by the falling
wall. Seven other persons were seriously
injured. About one third insured.

WHITTAKER'S WORK.
Probability That the West Point
Cadet Performed the Ear-Cutting
Operations Upon Himself--His Rea-
sons.

New York, April 7--There seems every
reason to believe that the colored cadet
Whittaker, himself performed the outrage
upon himself, the news of which created
talk at West Point. Further investiga-
tion to-day shows many circumstances
pointing to this view. It is the general
opinion of the authorities, including the
surgeon who examined Whittaker, that he
did the thing himself. His apparent object
is easily explained. He had already been
dropped from the academy for one year
for deficiency in scholarship, and
was now in danger of losing
his place permanently. His rank in phi-
losophy was, up to within a few days, what
is called proficient, that is to say, not de-
ficient; but during the last few days he
had been losing ground, and in a few days
more he would probably have been de-
ficient, and thus been cut off even from
entering the examination. If he could
have been placed in the hospital for some
days, he could have entered the examina-
tions with the mark proficient, and
perhaps have passed. The reasons for
thinking his story false are these: He
was found bound in such a way that he
could reach his feet, and with strips of cot-
ton belt that he could easily have broken
with a vigorous kick. He was supposed to
be insensible when examined, but when
the surgeon lifted one of his eyelids, he
raised the other himself. There were no
bruises on him that could have produced
insensibility. His only wounds were small
one on one ear and one or two slits in the
other. The surgeon was disgusted, and
told him to get up and wash himself which
he did, and afterward went to the recita-
tions, having missed only one. Near him
were found his own knife and scissors.
There was, perhaps, about a gill of blood
in all about, but it was fresh and could not
have been more than half an hour old.
He was then after 6 o'clock, and Whit-
taker said the assault was committed be-
tween 1 and 3 o'clock. Lastly, the letter
of warning which he says he received,
and showed to some of his friends, is
thought to be in his own handwriting.
General Schofield and all the authorities
are evidently of the opinion that the so-
called outrage is a fraud. Whittaker de-
nies all this, and has demanded a court of
inquiry.

THE MENAGERIE.
The Show Season Fully Inaugurated
in the House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 7--The great na-
tional bear garden gave the liveliest exhi-
bition of the season to-day. There has
been a steady growth in bad manners in
the House for some time, and the progress
toward barbarism culminated to-day,
when one honorable member shook his
hat in another's face, and called him a liar.

The row occurred during the discussion of
the army appropriation bill in committee
of the whole. Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, the
Chairman of the Committee on Military
Affairs, had offered by instruction of that
committee an amendment providing that
contract surgeons shall not be employed
until all commissioned surgeons have been
assigned to duty. There is a good deal
of to be said in favor of
this amendment, and Sparks,
who had urged it strongly yesterday, was
very anxious to see it adopted. He was
appointed one of the tellers when the vote
was taken, and according to his count, it
was carried; but there was some confusion
caused by Sparks' blundering about the
figures. The other teller thought there
had been a mistake, and so the process was
gone through again. This time the vote
was larger, and a few Democrats went
with nearly all the Republicans against it,
defeating it by several majority. Sparks
had been a good deal nettled when the
correctness of the first count which carried
his amendment was questioned, and
was thoroughly disgusted
when he was finally beaten.
He declared that he wanted a vote upon it
in the House, and in an imperious man-
ner called upon Clymer, of Pennsylvania,
a member of the Appropriation Commit-
tee, who had the bill in charge, to agree
that the amendment might be offered in
the House, saying something about the
Military Committee having applied for
such permission. Clymer declined to
make any promise, and denied that the
Military Committee had made any such
application to him. This infuriated
Sparks' excitement into anger, and
he repeated his statement, moving
overhead toward where Clymer sat.
Clymer sat coolly, but positively
replied that no official application had
been made to him by the Military Com-
mittee for a chance to offer an amendment
in the House, and he would make no agree-
ment on the point at present. By the time
he was through, Sparks had lost all control
of himself.

Pushing his way over nearer Clymer
until he stood separated from him by only
two seats he leaned toward him, shook
his fist wildly in his face, and yelled,
"Does the gentleman
from Pennsylvania insinuate that this does
not come from the Committee on Military
Affairs? If he does he lies." Clymer re-
plied in a very gentlemanly way, "You
cannot insult me in that manner." The
House had been growing more and more
excited as the controversy progressed, and
by this time half the members were on
their feet. Everybody looked at Clymer,
and if he had been as hot-headed as
Sparks would have been no surprise to
see the two statesmen engaged in a
rough-and-tumble fight.

THE GRANT PARTY.
NEW ORLEANS, April 7--General Grant
had a reception this forenoon at the resi-
dence of Colonel James Lewis. After-
wards he visited the Straight University
where he was received by the school chil-
dren. Later in the day the General visited
Mayor Paton at the City Hall. This
afternoon he held a reception at the resi-
dence of Governor Pinchback, mainly for
members of the Colored Men's Protective
Union. The Governor's residence was
handsomely decorated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7--General Grant
will reach Memphis earlier than was ex-
pected. He telegraphed from New Or-
leans to-day as follows: "I will go to
Memphis by rail from Vicksburg, ar-
riving on the 13th, and remain over
night."

SOLDIERS' HOMES.
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 7--The House
Military Committee will to-morrow vote
upon the Board of Managers of the Na-
tional Asylums for Disabled Volunteers to
take the place of the present Board, of
which General Butler, of Massachusetts,
Synthet, of New Hampshire, Martindale,
of New York, and others are members.

The following list, all being Democrats,
has been agreed upon by the Democrats of
the Sub-Committee, and will to-morrow
be presented to the full Committee for
action. It will be noticed that the name
of Benjamin F. Butler is not among them.
The list is: Generals Roberts, of Maine;
Franklin, of Connecticut; McMahon, of
New York; McClellan, of New Jersey;
Palmer, of Illinois; and Colonel Felton, of
Wisconsin.

NUTMEGS.
The Delegates from Connecticut to
the Chicago Convention.

NEW HAVEN, April 7--The Republican
State Convention was held to-day, Amos
S. Treat being Chairman. A resolution was
introduced favoring the nomination of
some man like Edmunds or Washburne,
but it was withdrawn, the temper of the
convention appearing opposed to anything
like instructions. The delegates chosen at
large are Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford;
John M. Douglass, of Middletown; Au-
gustus Brandegee, of New London, and
Samuel Fessenden, Stamford. The con-
vention pledged itself and constituency to
a hearty, vigorous and loyal support of the
nominees of the Republican National
Convention at Chicago. It is thought
that the delegation to the Republican
National Convention stands: Blaine, 5;
Edmunds, 4; Washburne, 3.

THE STATE FAIR.
MADISON, April 7--Three out of the five
of the Executive Committee of the Agri-
cultural Society had a meeting in Sec-
retary Bryan's office to-night to consider
the question of locating the next State
Fair. There does not seem to be any city
anxious enough to secure the location of
the fair to pay one thousand dol-
lars, the amount the secretary has fixed
upon as the bonus for the fair. It was
supposed that Madison or La Crosse would
come to the front but neither has made a
bid. The President, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Miner,
of Janesville, and Secretary Bryant to-night
decided to postpone the meeting of the
committee another week, to allow bids to
come.

The Southern Mormons.
From the Savannah News, March 31.
A reporter of the Chattanooga Times
had an interview with Elder Morgan,
President of the Southern Mission of the
Mormon church, and one of its most im-

portant and influential members. Mr.
Morgan says that the Mormon religion is
daily gaining strength and favor in the
Southern States. He says the people at
large are expressing more sympathy
toward the church. As they are becom-
ing better acquainted with its workings
and detail of its teachings, this feeling
becomes the more manifest. They now
average about thirty baptisms each month
in the Southern States alone, and the
number is continually increasing. The
demand for more elders is constantly com-
ing from the South, and it has at last be-
come so persistent that at the April con-
ference twenty more elders will be ordain-
ed and distributed through the
South to propagate the doc-
trines of the Mormon creed. There are
now about forty missionaries of that church
in the South, and in addition a number of
local preachers. Elder Morgan says that
the opposition which was formerly mani-
fested, and which last year culminated in
the murder of an elder, is now rapidly
dying out, and that they are everywhere
meeting with more favor and encourage-
ment.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.
By V. Clarence Price, M. D.

The number of persons laboring under af-
fections of the Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs, are in-
calculable; and by far the greatest majority of them
are afflicted with such a difficulty
exists in the slightest degree. Although they
seldom feel well, they are loath to believe that
anything serious may arise from it. Diseases of the
liver produce a great variety of symptoms.
The elevation and office of the Liver render it
the most important of all the organs of the hu-
man body. The symptoms characterizing a
diseased liver are: A sensation of fullness or
heaviness across the chest, in consequence of
dilated blood accumulating in the liver, causing it to
enlarge, and which, when it reaches the dia-
phragm, thus lessening the capacity of the
chest that the lungs would not have room to ex-
pand, and the difficulty of breathing, a cough, or
shortness of breath would follow, giving rise to
phthisis or asthma, and after the up-
per surface of the liver becomes diseased, extends
its influence to the lungs, producing consump-
tion, which doubtless is one of the most frequent
causes in this country for producing this disease.
When the blood is retained too long in the liver
it becomes acid and creates inflammation, and
dilatation of the liver vessels in time take place.
The viscous state of the blood often produces
thick and viscid state of the bile, giving rise to
the formation of biliary calculi, gall-stones,
gravel, etc., producing great pain, even when
passing through the duct. This acid bile will
produce a fever, inflammation of the bowels, and
when conveyed into the small intestines will
inflame and irritate them, and the patient will feel
a fainting, or an insupportable weakness, less be-
cause of the acid bile, and more because of the in-
fluence, acidity, and often a burning sensation,
vomiting, spitting up the blood, or spasm, which
is usually termed dyspepsia; food would dis-
tress them so much as to cause them to live on
a very spare diet, the digestive organs would be-
come so much deranged that the patient would
digestion and assimilation would be imperfectly
performed, and much emaciation of the body
would follow, others could eat anything, nothing
seems to hurt them, although they eat much it
is not attended with an increase of flesh; they
still remain poor, showing that the digestive and
assimilating organs have become so impaired as
to render them incapable of performing their
office. The bile when thin and acid is capable
of being absorbed into the whole system, giving
rise to sallowness, yellow jaundice, and dark or
sallow spots on parts of the body of many indi-
viduals. The acid bile being absorbed into the
blood, renders it likewise acid, and disease it;
it causes eruptions, humors, and even ulcers
make their appearance. Piles are produced from
an acid condition of the bile. In consequence
of the acid bile entering into the blood, the vi-
cidity of the blood is increased--the blood which
was thick before is thus rendered thicker still.
The office of the liver is to purify the blood
through the system; when therefore the blood
becomes thick the labor of the liver is increas-
ed, which weakens it, and renders it incapable
of throwing the blood to the extremities--
hence deficient circulation, cold hands and feet,
which in many instances are attended with
disease of the heart itself will result. Rheuma-
tism, palsy or paralysis, numbness of the limbs,
trailing pains, or description or another
disease of the heart, the blood is so vitiated
by diseased neighboring organs. It is under
such circumstances that dropsies, diabetes, dis-
ease of the urinary organs, bladder, etc., occur.
Often an affection of the liver extends its in-
fluence to the spleen, causing an enlargement of
that organ, and the spleen in turn, by its in-
fluence, causes enlargement of the liver, and
hence a vicious circle is formed, and the pa-
tient is in a hopeless condition. The liver, in
the breast, the patient often irritable, fretful,
drowsy, or sleepy. Eyes become inflamed, sight
impaired. Illustrations of disease of the liver
might be far more extended. It is doubtful
whether any disease of a chronic character ex-
ists in which the liver does not perform a promi-
nent part, or is not more or less concerned; and
we venture to affirm that health can in no in-
stance be maintained, and the system cannot
be kept in any way imperfect. How often
is it that a patient tries one advertised medi-
cine, and another, and another, and another,
and money are exhausted, and he abandons
everything of the kind as a piece of deception
and imposture. For the purpose of curing this
trifling, a deplorable fall--all he can derive is not
a cure, a removal of the cause of all his affec-
tions, but merely a temporary benefit, which
soon or later is followed with an increase of
their severity and obstinacy. Relief may be had,
but how deadly the cost. Let those who are
troubled with any of the above symptoms, and
who are weary of the system of treat-
ment we adopt in the cure of chronic diseases--
by the remedial agents we employ, and who
are weary of the system of treatment we adopt
in the cure of chronic diseases--seek for
relief as soon as the first indication of failing
health manifests itself.

We shall make our visits regularly for years,
and will be for consultation upon all diseases of
the liver, kidneys, bladder, womb, and
on next visit, at Janesville, Myers House, Satur-
day, May 1.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,
Dental Surgeon.

Office in Smith & Jackson's Block, over Rock
County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Practices
Dentistry in all its branches. Admires all
modern and best for the painless extraction
of teeth.
april 24/80

GEO. H. MCCAUSEY
SURGEON DENTIST

Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National
Bank, West Milwaukee, Wis.
april 24/80

DR. B. T. SANBORN,
Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE OPEN AND CALLS AT-
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Opposite Post Office, over Cook's Jewelry Store.

J. B. CASBODAY, ED. F. CARPENTER
Cassoday & Carpenter.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in
Lapin's block, JANEVILLE, WIS.

MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE!
Britton & Kimball

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Suits

at very low figures. We have just received a fine
lot of

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
Prices very Low.

Velocipedes, Rocking Horses,
Express-Wagons, Doll Carriages, and Toy Carts.
Will keep a full line of

Refrigerators & Ice Chests
the coming season. Dining Room and Kitchen
Furniture, a great variety. All goods kept in a
first class Furniture-store can be found at
place next to Post Office. Call and see our goods
and prices.

UNDERTAKING!
Fourteen years experience, satisfaction, guaran-
tee. HEIRY & KIMBALL,
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.
april 24/80

TIME TRIED
--AND--
FIRE TESTED!

The sound old Insurance Com-
panies represented by

DIMOCK & HAYNER
have been literally tried by time
and Tested by Fire. Having
been through all the fearful con-
flagrations on this continent, and
the great fires of England, they
stand to-day stronger and have
larger cash assets than ever be-
fore. Risks written in these
strong old companies at best
rates, and losses promptly and
fairly adjusted and paid.

E. L. DIMOCK, - SILAS HAYNER,
Insurance & Real Estate Agents

MONEY TO LOAN.
[SMITH & JACKMAN'S BLOCK,
JANEVILLE, WISCONSIN
april 24/80]

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE
--HAS--
Visited Janesville
EIGHTEEN YEARS.

HAS met with unparalleled success in the
treatment of all
Chronic Diseases
--OF THE--
THROAT,
LUNGS,
HEART,
STOMACH,
LIVER.

road, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and
affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula,
hematuria, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspep-
sia, &c.
Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by
careful, honest dealing and years of successful
practice.

My practice is not one of experiment, but founded
on the laws of Nature, with years of experience
evidence to sustain it. It does not fear down,
make sick to make well; no harsh treatment,
no trifling, no dithering. We know the cause and the
remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge
gained of years of experience in the treatment of
chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement
without a prospect. Curing in our opinion, reason-
able in our charges, claim not to know every-
thing, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason-
able success. We invite the sick, no matter what
their ailment, to call and investigate before they
abandon hope, make interjections and decide for
yourselves; it will cost nothing as
consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE
Can be consulted at JANEVILLE, MYERS
HOUSE, Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and 3d
of May, 1880.
Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Claren-
ce Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.
april 24/80

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.--County
Court Rock County--in the matter of the
estate of Maria S. Williams, deceased.
Letters testamentary having been issued this
day to Chester S. Crosby, and the time for credi-
tors to present their claims for allowance having
been limited to the 25th day of September next,
notice is hereby given that this Court, at the office
of the Judge thereof, in the city of Janesville, in
this county, at the next September term, to be
held on the 1st Tuesday of September next, from
12:30 o'clock p. m., to 3 o'clock p. m., will receive,
examine and adjust all claims and demands of
persons against said deceased.--Dated March 22d,
1880.
By the Court,
april 24/80

AMOS P. PRICHARD,
County Judge

For Sale!
At Gazette Counting Room,
A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain.

BLANKS!
FOR,
Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE'S OFFICE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE
Published every Tuesday and Friday, at \$5.00 per
year in advance
The Weekly Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
is the largest Weekly newspaper in Wisconsin.
TERMS:
Per year, in advance.....\$1.50
Six months, in advance......80
An extra copy sent for one year to any person
procuring a club of 15 names.
Address, GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

GROCERIES, &C.

NOVELTIES
FOR THE
SPRING TRADE!

We have this day added to
stock the following new goods.
They have all been sampled and
found choice goods: Boneless
English Herrings, French Peas,
French Mushrooms, Huckins
Soups, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail,
Mulligatawny, Julienne & Beef,
CURRIED O

Office of the Clerk of said Court, at the City
neville, in said county, on the 10th day of
n, 1880.

BENNETT & SALE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

O. address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
mar16doew1w

BRIEFLETS.

—Rush the railroads.
—April tries to keep cool about it.
—Prayer meeting night at the churches.
—Robbin's bay camel is said to be no more.

—The Board of Education met last night to transact routine business.
—It's Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kibbee this time. All are happy. A bouncing boy.
—Examinations are in progress in the city schools preparatory to closing next week.

—Al. Norris has returned from his first trip for W. H. Taitman. He reports business as good.

—Slagg Potter & Son are getting their sign painted over Mosleys old stand, and are getting ready for business.

—Dr. Beebe, the aurist and oculist, is to be at the Myers house all day to-morrow, and can be consulted by the afflicted ones.

—Mrs. F. S. Lawrence is somewhat better to-day. Her daughter arrived last night in response to a telegram informing her of her mother's illness.

—I. C. Brownell, 51 North Main street, has just received a shipment of New Maple Sugar; also Maple Syrup in gallon cans. Try it, if you want the genuine.

—It looks as if Craig, the tombstone mutilator was going to have a hard time of it. He is just finishing up one sentence of three months, and another case is waiting his release. If each of the ninety or more tombstones mutilated are to get revenge, there is a prospect for him to spend more than twenty years in jail.

—The Empire Cross Spring Company is pushing trade this season, and is meeting with big success. R. B. Williams starts out to-day on another trip. Fred Richardson is out visiting the inland towns. George Osgood is getting a little rest and fighting off a bad cold, but will start out soon, and Baerman is sending in plenty of orders from Iowa.

—Janessville now has one week more to decide whether it wants the State Fair here or not. The action of the Committee is recorded in our telegraph column, and the postponement gives a chance for those interested to swell the subscription to the needed amount. This city can easily secure the State Fair this year if our citizens so decide, and are willing to sacrifice a little to secure it.

—Joseph Churchill was found guilty, by Justice Prichard, of selling liquor to minors, and was fined \$75 and costs, making a total of about \$18. He talks of appealing. This is the first case, within the memory at least of all but the old residents, where a conviction has been secured on a charge of this kind. It generally appears from the evidence that the boys either drank pop, or else didn't know what they did drink.

—"Faith's Record," a little monthly published in the interests of the Foundlings' Home, in Chicago, has many readers here, and as the editor is about to depart for Europe, they are a little anxious to know who will take his place during his absence. They cannot quite make out by the following, which appears in the April number: "The Home during his absence will be conducted on the same principle of dependence upon God, and the readers of the Record will find each month a letter or editorial from his familiar pen."

—A paper published in Chicago called "The Practical Teacher," urges school boards to employ only such lady teachers as are in love, for they are so much better natured to the children. It suggests that every candidate for a first grade certificate should be asked "Have you a beau?" Such twaddle must be of great "practical" benefit to teachers. Being in love may make every one good natured but it don't always make them good natured, to the right ones. It's all right for the young man for most of the good nature is saved up for evening, but there's very little of it wasted during school hours, for fear it will run short at night.

THE NEW ADJUTANT.

The following order has been issued which is self-explanatory:

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST BATTALION W. N. G.
JANESVILLE, April 7, 1880.

The following appointment is hereby announced: First Lieutenant M. A. Newman, of the Janessville Guards to be Adjutant of the First Battalion with rank from this date, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of

W. B. BRITTON,
Major Commanding.

THE ART TREAT.

A rich treat was given the art lovers who assembled at Cannon's hall last evening. Prof. Farrar, by means of his stereopticon showed a large number of excellent views of Venice, and Prof. MacAllister explained them in his usual interesting manner. The views were those of public buildings, works of art, portraits, etc., and with the accompanying comments crowded the hours with instruction, presented in a most fascinating manner. It was almost equal to an actual visit to Venice, in company with an intelligent and honest guide, and none present could fail to take away much of real value. Entertainment and instruction are seldom more closely joined, and evenly balanced, than last night, and the Art Class under whose auspices the exhibition and lecture were given, did not only a good thing for themselves but for the public, in securing this treat. It brought all the art, the life, the business, the people of Venice, close to home, and none who were present last evening, can fail to have more interest hereafter, in anything concerning Venice.

Extract from a letter from Bickett & Griffin, druggists, Monro, N. C.
Monro, Dec. 27, 1879.

We have no hesitation in saying that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the most efficient combination for obstructed Kidney Diseases we have ever known—and we have no meagre experience, our Dr. Bickett being a practicing physician for nearly twenty years.

BICKETT & GRIFFIN.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of William Ellery Channing Daily Observed.

Last evening a goodly number of goodly people gathered in All Souls church to join in the exercises commemorative of Channing, and to fitly observe the hundredth birthday anniversary of that distinguished man. The platform presented a pleasing appearance, there being bouquets, a large portrait of Channing, wreathed and decorated, while as a happy background was a gathering of the Sunday school children who with the aid of others of more advanced years led in the music. Mr. A. M. Baldwin presided, and after stating the object of the gathering, the programme opened with a responsive memorial exercise in which Rev. Mr. Jones led and the children took part. This exercise closed with prayer by Mr. Jones.

REV. MR. FAVILLE, of Court street church was announced as the first speaker, the topic assigned him being "The Piety of Channing." He said he was glad of the invitation, and the manner in which it was worded, being a request to speak freely his views, gave him an opportunity of speaking honestly without being discourteous. Those who differed greatly from Mr. Channing and the most beligerent opponent must drop the shield and sheath the sword when coming in view of this side of his character. The word "Piety" was one which in this day had often a wrong interpretation. It was too often thought to represent weakness or trickery. He was glad to have it connected with the name of one who would bring it back to its true meaning. Channing was a pious man, but his piety was not a mere weak goodness. It was built, as all true piety is, on love of man and nature, reverence for God, willing obedience and great service. His piety was of the delicate type, and resembled one of that shadowed forth by the prophet on Mount Sinai, who saw less of God in the thunder and lightning than in the whisper of the voice which caused him to hide his face in his mantle. Channing had a love for humanity which made him speak for culture for the masses, made him an earnest advocate for temperance, and an apostle of freedom for the enslaved blacks, when these views were not as popular as now. But above this love of humanity, and giving inspiration to it was "Thou shalt have no other God before me." More than culture or temperance or freedom he loved the God, who granted these. This love of God inspired in him obedience. Channing believed that God spoke to him and that he spoke to God. He believed God spoke to him through the prophets, through his inspired word, through Christ, and through his own consciousness. This made him a man of faith. He believed too that he could speak to his Father. This made him a man of prayer. Because of this faith and prayer Channing showed the attractive side of obedience, the obeying God because he loved to do so. He showed a perfect consecration of all his powers, and hence he was able to accomplish what he did. His motive was not for the loves and fishes. He impresses one as having been taken up into the mountain of transfiguration in his experience, and he went into the life-work with an earnest desire to build tabernacles to God in human hearts. He had a genius for piety rather than theology. He gathered very much good from all forms of belief, and was in some respects a member of every denomination. His life was not all that could have been wished, for he was human, and yet his life is an inspiration to all who come in contact with it. It was marked by deep reverence, unbounded love, great service, and willing obedience to God.

DR. J. B. WHITING was the next speaker. He tried to excuse himself and give the time to others, but the audience insisted on his saying something. He described Channing as a product of New England, and a representative of the advanced thought of that section in many particulars. New England was noted for its rigidity of morals and religion, and Channing came to soften somewhat its harshness. He believed in bread as a co-worker with prayer in converting man. He softened the asperities of everything he touched. His modesty, his simple faith, and his life in such harmony with his theories, made him felt for good by all. He came not as a controversialist, but to tell his thoughts and feelings in so simple and honest a way that we feel that we are better by standing near such a character. There was such an evident sincerity about him as to disarm criticism. The speaker was glad to add his tribute to the character of such a man.

After a song by the choir, REV. H. SEWELL gave an address on "The Philanthropy of Channing." He said that every man's life served as a text for others. It was not so much what Channing had done, as what his influence was upon us. He was reminded that Channing lived in any age when there were intellectual giants. The question came now as to what had become of the great statement? There seemed few now. Yet among these intellectual giants Channing, by his pen, stood in the front rank, and in deeds of philanthropy, he was foremost. A true man was an object of respect anywhere and everywhere, and such a man was Channing. His earnest religious faith in a God who loved man was the source of his own marked philanthropy. He was not content with preaching benevolence, but he practiced it. His benevolence was of that true type, which consisted of lifting up a fallen man, putting him on his feet, and helping him to help himself. The speaker related an incident in his own life in this city, how a poor drunken man had come to him for help. The speaker sent to the poor fellow's father, got money for him, got him clothed and at work, and gave him a chance to make a man of himself. This was the true benevolence which marked Channing's life. He helped men to help themselves. He was everybody's friend. He strove to rescue fallen women, and all classes of unfortunates felt his influence. No bitter experience of his own inspired this sympathy for others who had fallen, but it came from a pure heart, and went forth with a pure motive.

RON. JOHN R. BENNETT was the next speaker. He frankly acknowledged that before being requested to take part in this celebration he had known little of the writings of this most excellent and charming religious teacher, but he had since receiving the invitation read three of his discourses, one upon "Immortality," one upon "The Future Life," and another upon "Daily Prayer." Each one deeply impressed him with the simplicity and clearness of style, beauty of diction, eloquence and grandeur of thought, and above all with the pathos, sincerity and purity of heart, which awaken sleeping thoughts, and kindle cold hearts into a flame of kindness, charity, and religious zeal. No one could read his sermon on "Prayer" without being convinced of the folly and wickedness of leading a prayerless life, and upon reading his sermon upon "Immortality" from the text "Our Savior, who hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel," the speaker said he was not only interested but strengthened and built up in this great doctrine which causes such comfort and joy to every believer. He quoted freely from the sermon referred to, and spoke of the argument used as one which he had never met with elsewhere, and which was deserving of a careful reading. He gave the main point in the argument, in Channing's own language, and commented upon the conclusiveness of the argument that while the material body wholly changes many times in a man's life, yet the mind, the spirit, retains its individuality, and shall survive amid the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds. Though the body may perish, yet in the extinction of a thinking moral being there would be such absolute destruction, such ruin, as nature nowhere exhibits. It would be the ruin of what is infinitely more precious than the outward universe and is not therefore to be inferred from any of the changes of the material world. In closing the speaker expressed his gratification at being able to present to join in celebrating the birth day of such a great and good man, and urged all "to try and make their lives such that all might at last join in that great company to which he now belongs the just made perfect."

After another song, J. M. BURGESS, Esq., addressed the gathering. His introduction was unique—"Lord Byron once said, 'Bishop Berkley says there is no matter, therefore 'tis no matter what Bishop Berkley says,' and so it is but little matter what I shall say to-night, because I shall say so very little; and still I should like it better, if that little was only better; and thereby hangs my apology, if an apology is needed for so small a matter." His theme was, "Channing's Estimate of Calvinism." The speaker thought the Calvinism of to-day very dove-like compared with seventy years ago. Then the fiery thorny points of Calvinism, as Dr. Channing termed them, were pushed ever to the front. The speaker said that "in his own boyhood he had been taught to believe in foreordination, total depravity, original sin, vicarious atonement, infant damnation, and many other things equally clear and reasonable, and from more than one pulpit had heard the consoling belief that there are infants in hell not a space long, and the hell of those days was not a thing to be sneezed at." With his exalted views of the dignity of human nature and his deep sense of the goodness and greatness of God, it was as impossible for Channing to accept these dogmas of Calvinism, "as for a grain of gunpowder to resist explosion in a blazing blast furnace." Channing held the doctrine of the vicarious atonement to be unjust in that it punished the innocent for the guilty, and absurd in that it failed to be a terror to evil doers. Although he revolted against the idea of eternity of punishment, he believed in its absolute certainty, and did not believe that the just God would allow any laws, physical or moral to be broken with impunity. His life and character was a standing proof that a belief in any of the five points was not necessary to good conduct, and he saw all around him very bad men who held to them, and history showed that its belief had not withheld men from committing the most monstrous crimes.

REV. JENK L. JONES made the closing remarks. He said that owing to the lateness of the hour he would not attempt to express his admiration for the man, but would only hint at one or two phases of his life which seemed to come on this occasion with peculiar force. A great man, leading an uneventful life, shrinking from notoriety, one who seemed even to his friends somewhat icy, still at the end of a hundred years we are beginning to arouse to the fact that more interestingly was that life than all the noisy representatives of the popular movements about him. It should make us realize that the silent forces he represented are the forces for the century. Another thing. Channing names three classes of greatness—moral greatness, intellectual, and the great in action. In this last named and lowest grade he ranks Bonaparte. By the vote of the thoughtful, by the suffrages of the devout, Channing is ascribed the highest greatness—that of moral dignity and majesty of soul. In closing, Mr. Jones thanked those who had taken part, and congratulated all that at the end of a hundred years, there were so many willing to drop the busy cares, and gather in reverent contemplation of one whose name is enrolled where appear only the names of those who are so great as to belong to the whole race. The star of his ideal was still ahead, and all that was inspiration to Channing ought to be inspiration to us, by virtue of the still unaccomplished condition of the work which he began.

Mr. Jones read a number of letters from gentlemen who were unable to accept the invitation to be present, among them being Rev. T. W. MacLean, Rev. T. P. Sawin, Rev. A. L. Royce, Prof. MacAllister, Philip Norcoros, Esq., and William Smith, Jr. In these letters were given several pleasing tributes to the life and character of Channing, which were greeted with the

same applause, which several times during the evening expressed the approbation of those who listened to the eulogistic words of the speakers.

After a closing song, Rev. G. W. Lawrence pronounced the benediction and the listeners dispersed. The evening proved a profitable as well as an interesting one, and gave forth an inspiration for better things.

Most popular New York Hotel, the Astor House.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTISS & STERNON, DRUGGISTS.
The thermometer at 6 o'clock last evening stood at 42 degrees above zero; at 1 o'clock a. m. to-day, at 30 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a. m. at 30 degrees above, and at 1 o'clock p. m. at 43 degrees above. Clear.

The indications to-day are for the upper lake region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, and generally lower barometer.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies' and Gents' Stationery.
For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutcliffe's, Bookstore.

Fits.—All Fits are stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S FIT CURE AND GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. 931 ARCH ST., Philadelphia, Pa. feb16dawm

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. nov17dawm

The Famous Bethesda, R. Dunbar's Celebrated Bethesda Water of Waukegan, Wis.—The marvel of the age and acknowledged by the medical world as a specific for Rheumatism, Bright's disease, and all kindred diseases. For sale by E. B. Helmsstreet, Janessville, Wis. oct17d6m

Brown's Household Panacea.
Is the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other pain alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength of any similar preparation.

It cures pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache and ALL ACHES and is the Great Reliever of PAIN. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA should be in every family. A teaspoonful of the Panacea in a tumbler of water (sweetened if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. 25 cents a bottle.

Much Sickens.
Undoubtedly the common, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBIS, or Worm Lozenges, although effective in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so harmful to children. Twenty-five cents a box.

MARRIED.
JANES MATHIEVS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Lincoln County, Rock county, Wis., March 25th, 1880, by Rev. A. G. Brande, Mr. J. M. JAMES, of Janesville, and Miss MATHIEVS, of Lincoln Center.

RICHES-McLEAN.—March 11th, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, in Johnston, by Rev. G. W. Wells, Mr. F. F. RICE, and Miss MATHIEVS, of Lincoln Center.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY RUMF & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, April 7.
Receipts of grain have been comparatively nothing, during the past week, which is owing to farmers being busily engaged with their spring work. Wheat is in fair demand at 95c@1.00 for milling spring, and 90c@95 cents for shipping grades. Rye is salable at 68c@70 cents. Barley is in good demand for firm samples with sales at 55c@58 cents, for best and at 40c@50 cents for fair quality. Corn and oats unchanged.

Four—Winter, \$1.75 per sack; Minnesota, \$1.00; Wisconsin, \$1.40; Patent \$2.00. Extra Flour—\$4.25 per 100 lbs. Buckwheat Flour—75c per sack. Wheat—Winter, 1.00@1.05; Good to best milling spring 95c@1.00; shipping grades 90c@95. Wheat Bran—70c per 100; 100 per ton; Meal—coarse, 80c per 100; bolted 35c per sack. FEED—90c per 100 lbs. Middlings—50¢ per 100 lbs. Ton \$12. Rye—salable at 70c@75c. Barley—prime samples 55c@58c; common to fair quality 35c@40c.

Corn—bolted per 60 lbs. 33c@34c cents. Oats—White 23c@25c; mixed 22c@23c. Timothy Seed—in demand at \$2.00@2.25 per 45 pounds.

Clover Seed—dull at \$3.25@3.65 per bushel. Potatoes—plenty at 23c@25c. Butter—scarce at 23c@25c. Beans—dull at 75c@1.25 per bushel. Eggs—good supply at 72c@75c fresh. Hides—Green, 6c@7c; salted 10c@12c; Dry, 13c@14c. Wool—Ranges at 43c@47c; 1/4 off for unmerchantable.

SHARP PRICES.—Range at 75c@1.50c each. LARD—Cattle \$2.50@2.40; 100 lbs; Hog 3¢ 10¢ per 100 lbs. Poultry—Turkeys 9¢@10¢; Chickens 6¢@7c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 7.
WHEAT—No 2 spring wheat Cash, 1 1/2¢; No 3 spring wheat Cash 1 1/4¢.
CORN—No 2 cash, 35 1/2¢.
BARLEY—Extra No 3 cash, 25 1/2¢; cents.
PORK—cash new, 10 1/2¢.
LARD—cash 7¢.
LIVE HOGS—45¢@47¢ according to grade.
BUTTER—23¢@25¢ 20¢@18¢@20¢, according to quality.

CHESSE—5¢@15¢, according to quality.
HAY—Timothy No 1, at \$12.50@13.25 per ton; No 2 at 11.00@12.00.
HOPS—18¢@25¢.
HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes a 12¢@17¢.

SEEDS—Clover at \$3.50@4.25 per bu; Timothy at \$2.50@3.00; Flax at 1.50¢.
TALLOW—5¢@6¢ No 1.
WHISKY—1.07.

WOOL—Tub-washed, poor conditioned and common coarse to choice medium, 55¢@60¢; unwashed, fine, 2 1/2¢; do, coarse to medium, 35¢@55¢; fleece washed, according to grade and condition, 2¢@30¢. Dirty, heavy and damaged lots sell at a discount of 35¢ per lb.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.
Flour—dull and unchanged.
Wheat—steady; opened 1/2¢ higher, and closed 1/2¢; No 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.15¢; No 1 Milwaukee 1 1/2¢; No 2 do 1 1/4¢; April 1 1/2¢; May 1 1/2¢; June 1 1/2¢; No 3 95¢; No 4 90¢; rejected 81¢.
CORN—No 2 23 1/2¢.
OATS—No 2 20 1/2¢.
RYE—No 1 70 1/2¢.
BARLEY—No 2 spring 50 1/2¢.
PORK—mess cash new, \$10.35.
LARD—prime steam 7¢ 08.

NEW YORK MONETARY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 7.
Money; 6 per cent.
Sterling exchange bankers' bills \$4.85 1/2; 1/4 exchange on New York 4 1/2 1/4.
Government bonds.
State bonds dull.
Stocks heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Is It a Puzzle to Know Where to Get the Best and Nicest Fitting Shoes?

NO PUZZLE AT ALL!

A	Rich	ard	son
and	Bro	k	ee
best	and	finest	stock
in	the	city	'and
they	sell	them	cheap
to	move	to	make
room	for	their	new
store	and	now	is
just	your	time	to
buy.	13	W	Mil
Street,	Jan	es	ville
esp16dly			Wis

The Empire DRUG STORE

This is the oldest established Drug Store in Janessville, and has well earned the title of

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

Every article found in an enterprising and first class establishment of this kind is kept constantly on hand. All descriptions of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Oils, PAINTS, Brushes & Toilet Articles.

Kept in abundance. I have for sale the celebrated

CELLULOID TRUSS

The best truss ever made, and all other kinds in stock.

Prescriptions & Family Receipts

Prepared promptly and with accuracy. I always keep one of the largest, the most varied, and best stock of

CIGARS

To be found in the city.

NO. 27 NORTH MAIN-ST., JANESVILLE, WIS

Wm. M. ELDRIDGE.

PROPRIETOR.

aug3dly

SHIRTS.

Unwashed parties are falsely representing to consumers that they are selling shirts of our manufacture.

Shirts Made to Order by us bear stamp with Indelible Ink on Yoke, thus:

WILSON BROS. No 1

Importing and Jobbing Men's Furnishers.

Sold by SMITH & SON, Janessville, feb17diceshure-26mly15

WILSON BROS.

Importing and Jobbing Men's Furnishers.

Sold by SMITH & SON, Janessville, feb17diceshure-26mly15

WILSON BROS.

Importing and Jobbing Men's Furnishers.

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